Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/02/22 : CIA-RDP01-01773R000100130078-5 ISTAT

TREAM, LO 1-2000; S 243-3000; ROOSE-FORD,(203)325-1524 points: ¶Although the United States does not expect any South Vietnamese government to ask for the withdrawal of American forces, "we are committed to the results of free elections whatever they are." next-door neighbors. TExcessive nationalism is an

obstacle to organizing a reliable peace; both in newly independent and older nations. In an apparent reference to President de Gaulle's régime in France, Mr. Rusk said such nationalism appeared "among a few who would try to recepture the glories of a vanished -end in part imaginary past rather than face squarely the realities of the present and the requirements of the future.

He noted that "significant changes have occurred within the Communist world," which "has long ceased to be mono-lithic." In the same vein he said "we are glad that the ter-ror has been lifted in so many Communist states" and he welcomed "trends toward more personal freedom."

He added: "We welcome and what we can to promote mily natural relationships friendly natural

friendly natural relationships between the peoples of the Com-munist world and ourselves." Despite the "clouds" of Viet-nam hanging over East-West relations, Mr. Rusk expressed reactions. Mr. Rusk expressed the hope that progress could be made on disarmament and other issues "without sacrificing the interests of our allies and other

free peoples."
Noting Eastern Europe's desires for "more normal relationships with the West," he said President Johnson "hopes very much that Congress will grant

much that Congress will grant the broader authority he has requested in negotiating trade agreements with those nations." The Murrow fellowship was established by the Council on Foreign Relations, a nonpar-tissn, nonprofit organization that since 1921 has studied the political according and strategic that since 1921 has studied the political, economic and strategic problems relating to United States foreign policy. The council publishes the quarterly review Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Browne, 35 years old, is now freelancing in Saigon, where he worked as chief correspondent of The Associated

Press and the American Broad- 250 miles north of Saigon in the I Corps area, the north- Walkswelt, Hicksville, L.I., died casting Company. He is the pre-dawn darkness today.

sity of his choice.

Siayer of Couple Pareied
RAIFORD, Fla., May 24
(UFI)—A French war hero
who spent eight years in prison
for two murders was paroied
today on the coadition that he
be deported to France. Maurice
Chavigny, 52 years old, was
convicted of shooting to death
Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Wilbur McReynolds of St. Petersburg in
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alternative to a world order sion be eliminated—if pos-which recognizes the right of every nation, large or small every nation, large or small, under institutions of its own choosing, to live in peace, free of coercion or threats from others, including its

That is the kind of world order envisaged in the Preamble and Articles 1 and 2 of the United Nations Charter. Such a world order is the

abiding goal of American pol-icy. And, we believe, it is in harmony with the aspirations and interests of a great ma-jority of mankind. Is this just a visionary dream? It had better not be, because mankind cannot afford a war fought with thermonuclear weapons. It will not have a chance to apply lessons learned from World War III. If civilization is to survive, those lessons must be seen and applied in advance.

The achievement of a peaceful world order that is safe for freedom is not only our abiding goal but our daily concern. Most of the vast activity of the Department of State and related agencies is directed to that end. Beneath the crises, these constructive efforts proceed, day and night. Most of them are seldom mentioned in the daily press. But, in Raymond Fos-dick's phrase, they are spin-ning "the infinity of threads

which bind peace together."
One obstacle to organizing a reliable peace is, of course, excessive nationalism. In some cases, this has appeared among those who only lately have achieved national independence and have not dispovered that what nations, especially small ones, can achieve in isolation is severely limited. It has appeared also among a few who would

occurs, by repelling it. The clearest lesson of the nineteen thirties and forties is that aggression feeds on aggres sion. I am aware that Mao and Ho Chi Minh are not Hitler and Mussolini. But we should not forget what we have learned about the anatomy and physiology of ag-gression. We ought to know better than to ignore the aggressor's openly proclaimed intentions or to fall victim to the notion that he will stop if you let him have just one more bite or speak to him a little more gently.

I believe it is widely understood that a thermonuclear aggression would not be a rational act. And I believe it is generally realized that aggression by moving masses of conventional forces would en-tail very grave risks. But what the Communists, in their familiar upside down language, call "wars of lib-eration" are advocated and supported by Moscow as well as Peiping [the State Depart-ment spelling of Paking]. The assault on the Republic of Victnam is a critical test of that technique of aggression. conventional forces would enthat technique of aggression. It is as important to defeat

this type of aggression in Southeast Asia now as it was to defeat it in Greece 19 years ago. The aggression against Greece produced the Truman Doctrine, a declaration of a gammal major of tion of a general policy of assisting other free peoples who are defending themselves against external attacks or

threats.
A clear understanding that aggression must not be allowed to succeed produced our support of Iran, our aid to Turkey as well as to the regime of Ho Cni Minn. Each Bound Individually

Article IV binds each party individually; it does not require a collective finding. That was made plain when the treaty was under consideration and has been reiterated on since then. various occasions The assertion that the De-

partment of of State only rediscovered the recently rediscovered the SEATO Treaty is untrue. I have referred to it frequently, beginning with a public statement in Bangkok on March 7, 1961, that the United States would live up to its obligations under that treaty and would "continue to assist free nations of this area who are struggling for their survival against armed minorities directed, supplied and supported from without" just as we would "assist those under attack by naked agunder attack by nared ag-gression." President Kennedy referred to our obligations under SEATO on a number of occasions, including his last public utterance. Presi-denti Johnson has done so frequently.

In April, 1964, the SEATO Council of Ministers declared hat the attack on the Republic of Vietnam was an ag-gression . . . directed, supplied and supported by the Commu-nist regime in North Vietnam in flagrant violation of the in fiagrant violation of the Geneva accords of 1954 and 1962." They declared also that the defeat of the "Communist campaign is essential" and that the members of SHATO should remain prepared to take further steps in fulfillment of their obligations under the treaty. Only tions under the treaty. Only France did not join in these declarations.

A few days later, in this

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come.

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the C have W

Two Vietcong Battalions Attack Camp

namese Special Forces camp and two planes were lost.

and American involvement, and that the defenders had killed 16 been engaged primarily in cophas contributed articles to The Saturday Evening Post, Read-ons and a large amount of line.

The statement of the stat

(UPI)—Two battalions of Vietcong attacked a South Viet- of allied ground forces. A pilot Paterson, N.J., and a Marine,

Press and the American Brothcasting Company. He is the pre-dawn darkness today,
author of "The New Face of
War," dealing with Vietnam
Vietnamese spokesman vietnamese vietnam

er's Digest and True.

In will return to New York this summer and for nine months will study Eastern European affairs and Russian at the council headquarters here and at a nearby university of his choice.

BATTLE UVER C.1. As pokesman said United States marines killed 28 Vietters are headquarters, and Phubai are headquarters, and Phubai are headquarters, and Phubai the sirport of Hue, another censular the council headquarters willed at the sirport of Hue, another censular the occurrence of dissidence. The marines were to dissidence. The marines university of his choice.

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Chavigny, who had been a Monsoon storms held down ment today identified 30 United Mr. Fulbright introduced the chauffeur for the couple, killed American air attacks on North States servicemen who have resolution he would attempt to them during a quarrel over an interest over an affair he allegedly had been leading to dawn, but they include an Army man, Pfc. Services Committee or to the having with Mrs. McReynolds. United States and South Viet- Paul J. Harrison, Middletown, Rules Committee.

SAIGON, Wednesday, May 25 namese pilots flew 489 sorties N.Y.; a Navy man, Hospital Cpl. James J. Brophy, Woodside,

BATTLE OVER C.I.A

Senator J. W. Fubright, against the Democrat of Arkansas, chairman of the Foreign Relations greater our Committee, said he would wait in the conducting June 1 before offering a work on A

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